

GLOSSOP-DALE
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Medical Officer of Health
For the Year 1911.



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Glossop-Dale Rural District.

SANITARY AUTHORITY.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1911.

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To the Sanitary Authority of the Glossop-Dale  
Rural District.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg leave to report on the Sanitary conditions of the Rural District of Glossop-Dale during the year 1911.

I make my Report this year in an order and on subjects kindly suggested by Dr Barwise, the County Medical Officer.

Your District being situated on the slopes, and at the foot of the Peak of Derbyshire, varies from 263 feet to 2,038 feet above the level of the sea. It is upon grit-stone, shale, and lower, coal measures. The subsoil is of clay.

The area of the district is 17,893 acres. The portions covered by water are scattered over all the district, and I am unable to give their extent.

|                                    | Census<br>1901. | Census<br>1911. | Population esti-<br>mated to the<br>middle of the<br>year. |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| Population .....                   | 4151 .....      | 4010 .....      | 4007                                                       |
| Inhabited Houses.....              | 922 .....       | 983 .....       | 983                                                        |
| New houses erected during the year |                 | . .             | ... 2                                                      |
| Rateable Value ...                 | ... ..          | ... ..          | £36,653                                                    |
| Assessable Value...                | ... ..          | ... ..          | £35,102                                                    |

## OCCUPATION OF INHABITANTS.

There is a considerable variety. There are a great many farmers and farm labourers; some of the men are railway servants; many in the more urban parts are employed in cotton mills, printworks, &c., either in or out the district.

There does not seem to be any tendency to lead poisoning. The occupations, on the whole, seem fairly healthy, more so, of course, in the case of out-door workers than in that of in door workers.

## HOSPITALS.

There are no Hospitals in the district for the use of the district. Gratuitous medical treatment is dependent on the Parish, or upon the kindness of the Medical Men.

There is an efficient district nurse for Ludworth.

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

As to the number of honses supplied with water from public supplies: In the Parishes of Charlesworth and Chisworth there are 494 houses so supplied, of which 266 are in Gamesley, and 228 in Charlesworth proper and Chisworth; in the Parish of Ludworth there are 393 houses so supplied.

The supply is constant, and for Charlesworth and Chisworth the supply is sufficient; for Ludworth it is moderate.

Samples of water from Ludworth (in 1910), and from Charlesworth (in 1911), have been tested at the County Laboratory at Derby, and have been found fairly satisfactory for drinking purposes

There is no evidence of plumbo-solvent action.

As scattered farm-houses are supplied from wells and springs I am not able to enumerate them; a larger proportion have had public supplies within recent years.

Most of the supplies were investigated by the Inspector and myself in 1909, as may be seen from the report for that year.

In 1909 I reported as follows:—

“In May, the water supplies in most parts of the districts were investigated by me and the Inspector, and in those cases where they were found defective an order was given for notices of amelioration.

“The following districts or places were investigated:—Best Hill, Botany, Hargate Hill, Simmondley, Derbyshire Level, Jumble, Kidd Road, Sandy Lane, Gnat Hole, Pear Tree Farm, Compstall Bridge Farm, Cote Green Farm, Ludworth Houses, Lane Ends Farm, Ash Tree Farm, Hollins Farm, Heys Farm, Broadstone, Pickerills, Brookbottom Farm, Sandhill, and Ernocroft, and information was obtained about Chisworth, Hill Top, and Warhurst Fold.

“The water supply has been much improved in many places since I first knew them as Medical Officer of Health.”

## RIVERS AND STREAMS.

In the more rural parts of Ludworth, as well as in Charlesworth and Chisworth, the house drainage discharges into the streams. Although in passing through the drains a certain amount of purification takes place, there is, of course, some pollution of the streams.



## DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

In Ludworth, the sewerage and drainage of the more urban part—Marple Bridge—is conducted by means of a system of sewers, and the sewage is dealt with by a system of filtration, which is, I think, working fairly well.

As stated above, in the more rural parts of Ludworth, as well as in Chisworth and Charlesworth, the drainage still discharges into the streams.

## CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Approximate number of houses with—

| Privy<br>Middens. | Pail<br>Closets. | Water<br>Closets. | Slop Water<br>Closets. |
|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| 500 .....         | 43 .....         | 91 .....          | 12                     |

Number of houses converted from Privy Middens  
to Water Closets during the year ... .. None

Number of defective Privies improved . . . . . 6

Number of houses converted from Pail Closet to  
Water Closets during the year ... .. 7

The general policy of the District Council is the endeavour to abolish Privy Middens.

## SCAVENGING.

There is no public scavenging in the district. Refuse is generally removed by farmers. No estimate of cost can be given.

## SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

The Inspector, in the course of his frequent journeys through the district, visits the various places on his route.

He served 7 statutory and 63 informal notices.

The following Table gives the particulars :—

TABLE PREPARED BY THE INSPECTOR.

|                                              | Informal<br>Notices. | Legal<br>Notices. | Nuisances<br>Abated. |
|----------------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| DWELLING HOUSES—                             |                      |                   |                      |
| Repairs .....                                | 2                    | —                 | 1                    |
| Infected House (Disinfection)...             | 1                    | —                 | 1                    |
| DRAINAGE—                                    |                      |                   |                      |
| Defective Traps, Inlets, and<br>Drains ..... | 3                    | —                 | 3                    |
| Drains Obstructed .....                      | 2                    | —                 | 2                    |
| CLOSETS AND ASHPITS—                         |                      |                   |                      |
| Insanitary Privies and Ashpits.              | 17                   | 1                 | 17                   |
| Insufficient Closet Accommoda-<br>tion ..... | 3                    | —                 | 3                    |
| Conversion of Privies into<br>W.C.'s ..      | —                    | —                 | 7                    |
| OTHER DEFECTS—                               |                      |                   |                      |
| Water Supply .....                           | 3                    | —                 | 3                    |
| Offensive Accumulations.....                 | 29                   | 6                 | 35                   |
| Overcrowding .....                           | 3                    | —                 | 2                    |
| Totals .....                                 | 63                   | 7                 | 74                   |

#### PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS WHICH CAN BE CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS OR REGULATIONS.

| Bye-Laws for—                           | Date of Adoption.  |
|-----------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Lodging Houses (none in District) ..... | October 31st, 1878 |
| New Streets and Buildings.....          | January 31st, 1883 |
| Dairies and Cowsheds.....               | October 30th, 1889 |

There are no Lodging Houses in the District. As to Cellar Dwellings, in the case of two, orders were given to abate overcrowding and some structural defects.

I do not know of any places in the Rural District in which Offensive Trades in the sense of the Act are carried on.

## SCHOOLS.

The Schools are in a fairly good sanitary condition.

With the exception of Ludworth Council School, the sanitary conveniences are pail closets. The Council School is provided with water closets. There is a sewer available for St. Mary's School, and water closets should be substituted for the pail closets.

Ludworth Council School is a good modern School, and there have been great improvements made at Chisworth School.

Notices are sent to the Masters on the occurrence of notifiable diseases.

There were no schools or departments closed during 1911.

The County Education Authority controls the Medical Inspection of the Schools.

The County Medical Officer of Health is School Medical Officer, and the District Medical Officer of Health is the Assistant School Medical Officer.

## FOOD.

### (A) MILK SUPPLY :

There are 71 Cow-keepers on the register. The approximate number of cows may be estimated at 420.

There are no Milk-sellers that are not Cow-keepers.

The cubic space in cow-houses varies from 265 to 750 cubic feet per cow.

There were no cows condemned for tuberculous udders in 1911.

The number of cow-houses has not been definitely recorded. There are 71 farmers on the register, but in many cases each of them has more than one cow-house. I think 71 represents the number of dairies, but not necessarily the number of cow-houses.



|                                       |     |
|---------------------------------------|-----|
| Visits paid to 71 farm premises ..... | 118 |
| Defects found .....                   | 8   |
| Defects remedied .....                | 7   |

The defects were all in the cow-houses, not in the dairies.

The milk is chiefly produced within the district.

#### (B) OTHER FOODS :

Slaughter-houses and Bake-houses have been visited from time to time, but no defects have been found.

There have been no carcasses condemned for Tuberculosis or other cause.

#### HOUSING.

Twenty-six houses were inspected under Section 17 of the Act of 1909. None were found to be so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation. Three were found to be overcrowded, one of which the owner increased in size, while the other two had notices to quit served on the occupiers.

Twenty-one defective houses have been found, the defects in which are to be remedied without closing. The defects found were in connection with dampness, faulty roofs, floors, or eaves-gutters, and insufficient closet accommodation.

The average house accommodation is fairly good for the nature of the district.

#### FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

There was no defect found in Factories or Workshops during 1911.

There were six visits paid to Factories and 17 to Workshops during 1911.

There is, I think, no Outwork in the sense of the Act in our district.

## SANITARY ADMINISTRATION OF THE DISTRICT.

The Sanitary Inspector frequently visits different parts of the district, and the Medical Officer visits occasionally.

There are no Hospitals of any sort for the District in the District, or under the control of the Council.

There are no Adoptive Acts in force.

## FURTHER SANITARY REQUIREMENTS.

(A) HOUSING: Further action under the Housing Regulations, 1910.

(B) ADOPTION OF WATER CLOSETS: To be encouraged in Marple Bridge, if the water supply were sufficient.

Slop Water Closets, though not a counsel of perfection, may be recommended under the circumstances.

(C) PAVING OF BACK YARDS: Specially necessary in the more urban parts of the district. Proper in all parts.

(D) SEWERING AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL: A Sewage Scheme for Gamesley.

(E) SCAVENGING: The removal of refuse seems to be fairly well done by the farmers.

(F) WATER SUPPLY: Not sufficient for Water Closets in Ludworth,

(G) MILK SUPPLY: It is most desirable that the whole of the milk from the cow should be used with all its butter fat, in the form of cream, present, especially where it is to be used diluted for the nourishment of infants.

(H) WITH REGARD TO INFECTIOUS DISEASES: Our measures seem to be fairly successful.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER ACUTE  
INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

|                                                                                                         | Small Pox | Scarlet<br>Fever. | Diphtheria. | Enteric<br>Fever. | Puerperal<br>Fever. | Erysipelas. |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-------------------|-------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------|
| Number of Cases Notified .....                                                                          | 0         | 3                 | 2           | 4                 | 0                   | 1           |
| Number of Cases Removed to<br>Hospital.....                                                             | 0         | 0                 | 0           | 1                 | 0                   | 0           |
| Number of Cases which Ought to<br>have been Removed, but could not,<br>owing to Lack of Accommodation.. | 0         | 0                 | 0           | 1                 | 0                   | 0           |

The three cases of Scarlet Fever occurred in one family, one member of which visited a district of Manchester in which Scarlet Fever prevailed, and was taken ill on the fourth day.

Most cases of Infectious Diseases notified are visited by the Medical Officer of Health. All cases are visited by the Inspector.

In cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria, School Masters and Sunday School Superintendents are informed by certificates, bearing the signature of the Medical Officer of Health.

There are, I think, no Public Libraries in the district.

Instructions for disinfecting, and for preventing the spread of the disease, are given. In these instructions, isolation of patient, and washing, and, where possible, boiling, are especially emphasized.

Antitoxin is not provided free of charge.

Izal is provided for persons unable to pay for their own disinfectants.

At the termination of a case the house is disinfected with sulphur.

Disinfection is carried out by the Inspector.

There is no Steam Disinfector available in the district.

The diagnosis in one case of Diphtheria, and three cases of Enteric or Typhoid Fever, was confirmed by bacteriological examination by the kindness of the County Council.

No carrier or return cases were suspected.

### NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

In February, 1911, intimation of a few cases of Measles were received from two Schools, one at Ludworth and one at Charlesworth. The Masters were written to, giving advice as to exclusion.

In May I had a notification from a School in Charlesworth of a case of supposed Measles. On visiting the case I concluded that it was a case of German Measles, and directed exclusion for a month.

In September I had notice of Ringworm at a School in Charlesworth, and one in Ludworth. I visited all the Schools, and gave instructions as to exclusion of the infected cases.

### PREVENTION OF AND CONTROL OVER TUBERCULOSIS.

I find on consulting Dr. Barwise's Report for 1910 that the death rate from Phthisis or Pulmonary Tuberculosis in Glossop-Dale during the ten years 1901--1910 was below the average of the Rural Districts of the County. This is good, considering that the subsoil is mostly clay, and therefore cold and damp, and that many of our people work in mills.

There was one case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified in the district during 1911 under the Tuberculosis (Poor Law) Regulations of 1908.



There was one case notified as removing into our district from a Hospital beyond the district, but he does not seem to have come.

There is no Hospital in the district.

There were two deaths from Phthisis in the district during 1911.

This gives a death rate of 0·49 per thousand.

The notified case was visited, and advice given as to destruction of sputum, &c.

The Sanitary Inspector is prepared to disinfect on request when a death has occurred.

#### INVESTIGATION OF OTHER DISEASES.

There were only three deaths from Diarrhœa in the Rural District. One of these was an infantile death. The comparative absence of concentration of population, and the prevalence of breast feeding of infants amongst the agricultural population, are the probable causes of your mortality being lighter than that of the Borough.

#### BIRTHS.

The births in 1911 were 67, giving a birth rate per thousand of population of 16·7.

#### INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The deaths of infants in the District were three, giving a death rate of Infants under one year of age of 44·7 per thousand births.

The causes of death were as follows :—

|                                 |     |     |     |     |     |   |
|---------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| Diarrhœa                        | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Premature Birth                 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |

The Notification of Births Act of 1907 has not been adopted.

## GENERAL DEATHS.

|                                                                   |     |     |     |     |    |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Phthisis                                                          | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2  |
| Other Tuberculous Diseases                                        | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1  |
| Rheumatic Fever                                                   | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2  |
| Cancer, Malignant Disease                                         | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6  |
| Bronchitis                                                        | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4  |
| Pneumonia                                                         | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3  |
| Diarrhoea and Enteritis                                           | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3  |
| Nephritis and Bright's Disease                                    | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3  |
| Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition               | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1  |
| Congenital Debility and Malformations, including Premature Births | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2  |
| Violent Deaths, excluding Suicides...                             | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1  |
| Heart Disease...                                                  | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6  |
| Other Defined Diseases                                            | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 |
| Total                                                             | ... | ... | ... | ... | 53 |

There were no deaths from Enteric Fever, Small Pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria or Croup, Influenza, Erysipelas, Cerebrospinal, Fever, Tuberculous Meningitis, Broncho-Pneumonia, Appendicitis or Typhlitis, Alcoholism, Cirrhosis of Liver, Puerperal Fever, or Suicide.

## SPECIAL REPORTS

Were not made during the year 1911.

In conclusion I have to thank the Inspector, Mr. R. G. Hawke, for able assistance in the preparation of this Report.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours truly,

DUNCAN J. MACKENZIE, M.D.

Loch Maree House,

Glossop,

March 21st, 1912.



